



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bluebird, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, September–November, 1919. (Many popular articles on birds.)

Bulletin of the Charleston Museum, XV, Nos. 6 and 7, October and November, 1919.

California Fish and Game, 5, No. 4, October, 1919. (Interesting account of game conditions 35 years ago.)

Philippine Journal of Science, XIV, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, February, March and April, 1919. (Wild Duck sanctuaries and protection of winter birds.)

Records of the Australian Museum. XII, No. 11. October 2, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.

International Ornithological Congress.

TO THE FELLOWS AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION:

The project of holding an international ornithological congress in America in the year 1921, has been suggested in 'The Ibis' and was informally discussed at the last meeting of the A. O. U. in New York City.

That such a plan would meet with the approval of all American ornithologists is a forgone conclusion. Furthermore it would seem self-evident that it would be impossible to successfully hold a meeting of the A. O. U. and an international gathering in the same year unless they were held in conjunction.

The usual sequence would bring the 1921 A. O. U. meeting to Philadelphia and in order to facilitate arrangements for an international congress in that year the under-signed ornithologists of Philadelphia and vicinity desire to state that they stand ready to take entire charge of the local arrangements for such a congress in conjunction with the A. O. U. meeting in 1921, if held at Philadelphia, and they herewith extend a cordial invitation to the A. O. U. and to the foreign ornithologists to hold the congress in this city. The authorities of the Academy of Natural Sciences have been consulted and have offered the use of the museum building and lecture hall for the purposes of the congress. Philadelphia with its close association with the work of Bartram, Wilson, Audubon, Cassin and many others of the early American ornithologists offers a particularly suitable place for holding this congress and experience has shown that some of the most successful meetings of the A. O. U. have been held here. While the plans for the congress must of course be arranged by a committee

of the A. O. U., it was thought that an invitation from Philadelphia, where the A. O. U. meeting of 1921 would naturally be held, might facilitate the arrangements.

Respectfully submitted:

Witmer Stone	J. Parker Norris
William L. Baily	William E. Roberts
George Spencer Morris	Conrad K. Roland
Samuel N. Rhoads	Francis L. Bacon
Spencer Trotter	John D. Carter
Robert T. Moore	Robert Riddle
C. E. Ehinger	S. Earl Riddle
J. Fletcher Street	Thomas H. Jackson
Julian K. Potter	Edward Norris
George H. Stuart 3rd.	Francis R. Cope, Jr.
Samuel C. Palmer	William H. Trotter
William E. Hughes	Edwin B. Bartram
H. Severn Regar	William B. Evans
Stewardson Brown	Wm. J. Serrill
Henry W. Fowler	Samuel A. Tatnall
James A. G. Rehn	Anthony W. Robinson
Arthur C. Emlen	Cornelius Weygandt
Samuel Scoville, Jr.	Robt. P. Sharples

Name of the Red-footed Booby.

EDITOR OF 'THE AUK':

In the 'Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.,' Vol. lxiii, August, 1919, a paper by Messrs. Townsend and Wetmore appears dealing with 'Birds from the Tropical Pacific.' On p. 167, under the name *Sula piscator* (Linné) a discussion of the name to be used for the Red-footed Booby is given. There appear to be fundamental errors in the reasoning, and it is quite impossible to fix the name "*piscator*" to a species, because it is "believed" that the female described by Linné was that species. It is conceded that "there is little question that the male and female described above belong to separate species of which the female is the bird now known as *Sula piscator*." In reaching this conclusion the authors eliminate the discrepancy in the colour of the quills, but lay stress on the number of tail feathers, though a couple could have been lost in the latter case, just as easily as a mistake could have been made in the former.

They admit that only the type of *Sula abbotti* Ridgway from the Mascarene group was available, but gloss over the fact that Adhelius' description was based on birds collected by Osbeck very close to Christmas